

vol 11
lambda
the second decade

no. 19 again

6 feb. 73

laurentian
university
sudbury,
northern
ontario.





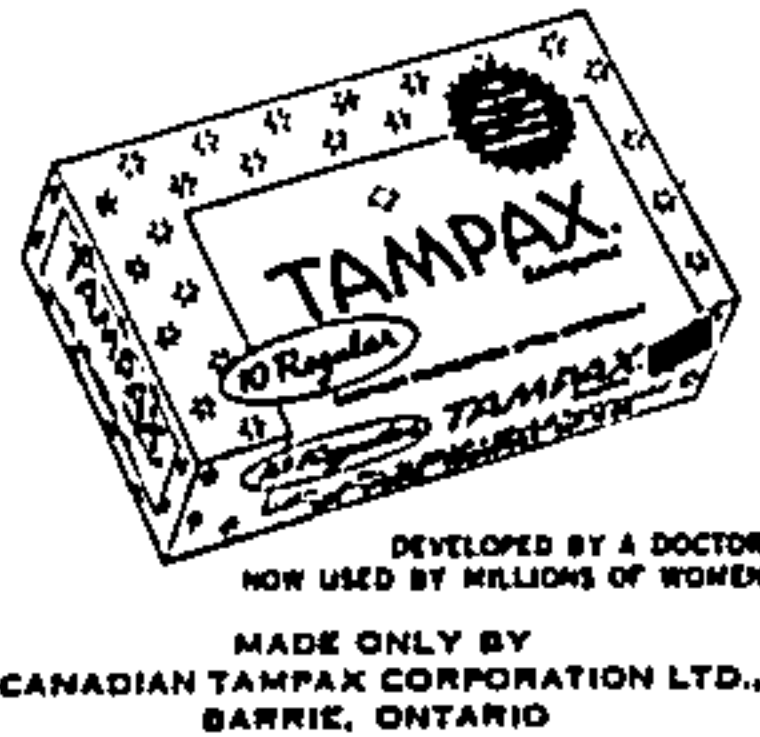
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TUESDAY 6

-- Laurentian Food Services - Operations for food services on campus changes.

WEDNESDAY 7

4:00 Heaven in pub - beer \$.25 and liquor \$.35 till 7:30.

4:00 Les Grands Films: "Jeux Interdits". Second showing at 6:00.

8:00 Pub entertainment - Blackwood.

THURSDAY 8

12:00 All graduating students this year - Please attend meeting in Board Room L1100 to discuss plans for Graduation Ball and Ceremonies.

2:00 Senate meeting in Board Rm. L1100.

4:00 Heaven in pub - beer \$.25 and liquor \$.35 till 7:30.

8:00 Pub entertainment - Blackwood.

9:30pm General meeting of all U. of S. students (town & residence) in U. of S. Admin. Lounge.

FRIDAY 9

4:00 Heaven in pub - beer \$.25 and liquor \$.35 till 8:30.

8:00 Pub entertainment - Blackwood.

SATURDAY 10

-- Wrestling - Laurentian Invitational. Check with Phys. Ed. Dept. for place and time.

MONDAY 12

-- Sudbury Theatre Centre - starts today and runs till Feb. 17 - "Leaving Home". INCO Hall. Tickets \$4.00.

-- Nominations for School of Social Work Student's Council open today. Close on Feb. 16. Positions open: president, social chairman, secretary, and treasurer.

TUESDAY 13

12:30 Food Service Committee starts open meetings on second Tuesday of each month in Great Hall.

Do it is a free service designed to let the university community know of important events during the coming week on campus. If you or your group desire to place a notice in this section, submit it either in typed form or by phone to the Lambda office by the Thursday before Tuesday publication.

Improved food services - schedule

Great Hall Hours:

--open continuously from 7:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
--breakfast 7:30 a.m. to 9:00 a.m.
--lunch 12:00 till 1:30
--supper (dinner) 5:00 till 6:00

INSTITUTIONAL LINE

The food cycle will be changed by enlarging some of the portions given out, and by varying the preparation of the food. In addition new items will be introduced to vary the cycle. The techniques for preparing institutional foods has to take a mean average of taste into account for individual's tastes. The addition of increased salt and pepper sometimes enhances the taste. Try the MAGIC PLATTER (Lunchtime only)

A selection of Hot Sandwiches is now available with a host of possible Made-to-Order Sandwiches. Look for this on the second line inside the Great Hall Serving Area, across from the main serving line. The possibilities are unlimited.

FAST SERVICE BARS (Lunchtime only)

The preparation of a wide variety of sandwiches will be available pre-made in a price range of \$.15 to \$.35. Three basic sandwich types are presented - Peanut Butter, jam, honey, and combinations; slices and spreads; and meats. Fresh fruits are being

presented in this area just outside the Main Serving Area, along with beer which will be available shortly on an experimental basis for \$.35. For added variety an Ice Cream bar will be used. Milkshakes might be available if enough demand is there and the necessary equipment is installed.

LOWER CAFETERIA

SCHOONER (11:30-2:00)

The Schooner is to remain in the same format with periodic changes in menu items. This has been the best buy location on campus for variety and price. Faculty and staff have found this to be true in that they have nearly taken over the place. The little area adjoining the Schooner will hopefully take an increased business.

LIFE BOAT BEHIND THE SCHOONER (11:30 - 2:00)

For you people who want more quantity for their money, this is the life saver. The balance between having a Meal Ticket scheme and providing unlimited portions was tricky in terms of production costs. This area will serve the same meal as the upstairs Great Hall but one control feature is a must.

Those individuals using this area must pay the whole meal price of \$1.40 before entering (only available at lunch). Repeated seconds are available for vegetables and beverages only as long as one goes through the line the

second and third time for repeated extras. Excessive waste has been the tendency on giving extra portions on the first time through.

SCIENCE II CAFETERIA

LE CAFE (11:30 - 5:00)

This location has been changing slowly to an extensive steak menu, restaurant style. The price ranges for the steak is \$2.25 to \$3.50 for an 18 ounce Porter House Steak. Different hot meals served on the line in the other part of cafeteria is available through the waitress. Complete bar service is available with a Happy Hour from 4:00 to 5:00 daily. The Café closes at 6 p.m.

INSTITUTIONAL FACILITIES (8:00 - 4:00)

Self Service Buffeteria has a wide range of hot and cold choices including hot dogs, hamburgers, chicken in a basket, egg rolls, and assortment of pastry, french fries, and common beverages. Different hot meals are available on the cafeteria line.

Laurentian Food Services has "Funny Money" for students who want to save money and pre-pay for their food cost without the disadvantages of the meal ticket. For \$25.00 Laurentian Food Services sells funny money worth \$27.50 (10% savings) that can be used in any food service area. This is available from the cashiers or at the Versa Food Office just off of the Schooner in the Lower Cafeteria.

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NOTICE MEETING

FEBRUARY 8th NOON SENATE ROOM

PLANS FOR GRADUATION BALL AND CEREMONIES

ALL STUDENTS GRADUATING THIS YEAR WELCOME TO ATTEND

Food Services Committee

Changes in food services start this week

by Steve Kelly

The Food Service Committee announces drastic changes in food operation at Laurentian to stimulate sales. Faced with rising demands for change, the committee has scheduled a revamped operation to start Tuesday, February 6th.

The philosophy of the committee was to use the existing management service of Versafood instead of pressing for a change in management. This was of course advantageous to all concerned. The committee was trying to approach an existing problem in a constructive manner and still come up with a viable alternative. The co-operation of the various members of the committee (H. Lemire, Director of Services LU, Hank Briede, Director of Food Operations for Versafoods, four

student members, Mike McWade, U. of S., Steve Kelly, U.C., Amy Klengen, student at large, and Steve Rosenburgh, SGA) was only possible because of the approach to the nature of technique used in conflict resolution. Instead of repeatedly attacking the Administration and Versafoods, three members started a project that has culminated in this radical change in one day.

The idea behind the one day drastic change attack was to use shock as means of presenting what the food services on campus can do if it wishes. Hopefully as a direct result of these changes the sales volume will increase to a point where the operations will again be in the black and will induce users to again use Laurentian Food Services to its proper potential.



Due to the efforts of the Food Services Committee improvements in the quality and price of food on campus should shortly be a reality.

Desire student feedback

by Steve Kelly

The Food Services Committee is looking for suggestions in developing long-range plans that will be used in feedback mechanism for processing complaints, development of an open door policy, and finding a means of approaching suggestions that can be realistically implemented considering the various needs of clientele, administration, management service and employees.

Regularly since the rebirth of the committee, the meetings have been held on Tuesday at 12:30. As part of an open door policy,

the Food Service Committee will meet in the Great Hall at 12:30 on the second Tuesday of each month to discuss with interested persons ways and means of improving food services. The next such meeting of the committee is on Tuesday February 13 in the Great Hall at 12:30.

As an input the committee also encourages written comments including complaints on problems and suggestions. The cashiers in the various locations have been instructed to hand these communications over to the members of the committee for discussion.

Should please LU clientel

by Mike McWade

I'm sure many of Laurentian's students have taken the dreary march through the bread lines of our distinguished Food Services on a few occasions.

One would have the tendency to remark that there is a need for improvement in the overall structure of the institutional feeding facilities on our campus.

Mr. Hank Briede, manager of Versa Food Services has definitely committed himself to uphold any decision that the Food Committee makes on any matters.

The main objectives of the Food Service Committee are investigative and advisory; to negotiate quality, price, and variety of food. To insist on competent and relatively stable and satisfied food service employees and to insist on service that satisfies "reasonable students".

The student does not want to eat all of his or her meals in one place, see the same old faces at every meal, want the same menu,

or want his eating times regimented.

Campus food facilities will have to create the kinds of dining environments that turn the students on if they hope to compete with off-campus or away-from the Great Hall eateries.

The Food Service Committee has worked very closely with the management/personnel of Versa Foods to initiate a drastic change in food format on campus. This

new food service structure is planned to be implemented on Tuesday February 6 as outlined in this issue of Lambda.

If the desired sales volume can be achieved, these new services could move into the supper hour and what is most desired, improve the quality, quantity and price at supper time for the on-campus consumers.

If you have any complaints or ideas whatsoever, approach the Food Service Committee members or Mr. Hank Briede, manager of the Food Services at any time.

Director proposes improvements

by Hank R. Briede, Director, Laurentian Food Services

As the manager for Laurentian food service, I would like to take this opportunity to explain and question certain developments as we have observed during the last months of 1972 and the beginning of this year.

First of all, I will explain my position as an employee for a service company in a setting like Laurentian. My company, as mentioned before, is a service company. In other words, it renders a service. In this case, service to Laurentian University, in the field of food service. For this service it is paid a fee. My position is that of a trustee who is given a certain interest (food service on campus) to look after to the benefit of the client, Laurentian University.

To be able to render this service, one should ask the question, who is the client?...who is Laurentian University? There are different groups comprising the university community, all interested in their own special needs and expectations. In a nutshell, they all want the highest value for least possible money. There, exactly, is the difficulty. Values among individuals vary and even more extremely among groups, and the same counts for spending money. There should be a happy medium, but is there one?

This is why I welcome the participation of members of the food service committee. Each of them represents a part of Laurentian in looking at this very question.

Institutionalized food service still comprises the larger part of eating establishments on campus. However, this system is based on volume, volume being necessary to reach a breakeven point from a financial point of view. At present, we are far from breaking even. Will we get the volume if we go through an initial investment of increasing portion size, decreasing prices, and increasing variety of foods?

My hopes and expectations are that we at Laurentian, through the food service committee, will study these questions and experience them as an education. As a result, we should be able to decide what course to take for the coming

years. It is my impression that the members of the food service committee are interested in information which will enable them to come up with a sound recommendation in the form of a written report at the end of this school term.

I imagine some of the possible recommendations might be along the following lines: 1. a compulsory meal ticket to insure volume and, as such, preventing food service from being a liability to the university. This combined with a strong food service committee; 2. A combination of vending machines with restaurant style of food service available, completely abolishing the cafeteria line system; 3. Maintenance of the present system situation with increased variety and lower prices based on proven volume;

4. Same as above but willingly subsidized by the university, (indirectly by students through increased tuition fees) in case volume does not prove to be there.

All indications are that institutionalized food services in universities are in a transitory situation. Tendencies are to move away from cafeteria line-ups and towards a more atmospheric individualized service, comparable to downtown establishments.

This development is quite noticeable in the States, where some universities have campus food outlets in the form of restaurants and take out services comparable, or better than, downtown operations, at a just slightly lower cost. According to studies done in the States, this is the general trend, as students just don't accept standing in line two or three times a day to get a meal.

Some Canadian universities have been experimenting with these ideas without fully understanding the underlying philosophy or lacking proper funds. Most of them did not do away with the institutionalized set up. Scrambling systems were introduced (instead of one big line-up, ten smaller ones, e.g. a separate counter for sandwiches, donuts, hot meals, hamburgers, etc.). Counters were decorated instead of dining rooms. Some up to date equipment was acquired, like charcoal broilers as A. & W.

uses, pressure deep fryers for the Kentucky fried chicken taste, pizza ovens, etc. These developments are an improvement, but definitely not the answer.

The whole trend is shaped under economic pressures but also because of the new awareness of modern people who are wanting to participate in the destination of their own future in an open, rather than an enclosed, protected environment.

Insects roam shelves of La Boutede

by Wade Lecour

Some of La Boutede's shelf stock has deteriorated to the point where it is no longer fit for human consumption.

On January 29th, Lauraine Gosselin, a U. of S. student, purchased a box of Dala Rye Bread. She took the box, along with some other purchases to her room in residence. Later that same day, Lauraine opened the box, took a bite from one of the biscuit-like sections, looked, and screamed, "BUGS! I've been eating BUGS!" Two friends, Pauline Therrien and Karen Reed, rushed into the room to see if they could calm Lauraine. Indeed, they found small, winged, brown bugs in the bread. The girls attempted to return the box to La Boutede, but the store was closed. As an alternate means of action, they brought the bread to the LU office.

The girls said they were dissatisfied with this year's operation of La Boutede. One of the girls mentioned she had bought some Miracle Whip which was yellow.

Gil Souliere, manager of La Boutede, was too occupied with winter carnival activities to grant Lambda an interview this week. Perhaps next week when Gil is not so busy, he can tell us why there are bugs in his bread. Until then, we can only warn students to be very careful of what they buy at La Boutede.

Platter splatter

by Wade Lecour

- (1) Living In The Past
- (2) Close To The Edge
- (3) No Secrets
- (4) Seventh Sojourn
- (5) Homecoming
- (6) Old Dan's Records
- (7) Journey Through The Past
- (8) Summer Breeze
- (9) Caravanserai
- (10) One Man Dog

Jethro Tull
Yes
Carly Simon
The Moody Blues
America
Gordon Lightfoot
Neil Young
Seals & Crofts
Santana
James Taylor

Vol III lambda

the second decade

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LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY, SUDBURY, ONTARIO
MEMBER - CANADIAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

Lambda is the student newspaper of Laurentian University. It is published Tuesday weekly mid-September to mid-March by Lambda Publications, an independent association of the Students of Laurentian University.

All opinions are those of the editorial staff unless otherwise stated.

Letters to the editor must be typed and cannot be printed unless signed with address and telephone number. Pen names will be accepted only if just cause can be shown for them.

Advertising is accepted by the Central Advertising Bureau, Room L-221, R. D. Parker Bldg., Laurentian University or Youthstream, 307 Davenport Rd., Toronto, 180, Ontario.

The Lambda office is located in Room L-222, R. D. Parker Bldg., Laurentian University. Phone switchboard 675-1151 ext. 264, or directly 673-8613.

this week; at layout this week were steve and his cute little messy dog, marg at the machines, don, bill, mary and the hospital, the ever genial lyn and for the first time in weeks, his side-kick bri, pam in the darkroom and on sports, also on sports were al, bob, and bob f for a short while, cherry at the headliner, and anyone else who was here while this week was out.

contributors: al eugene, david lee, bob steklasa, bill scandlan, and pam on sports; steve kelly, hank briedé wade lecour, mike mcwade, moe proulx, don pearsall rww, brian wood, and john mckinnon. thanks to the varsity, and congratulations to mary for her birth, keep thinking warm; we may have summer by the early part of july if we're lucky. Hello chevron, sorry to see you out of work maria, honey. bi bi, good news this week.

page four

editorial

Here we go again! Statistics Canada recently released figures that show Sudbury having one of the higher apartment vacancy rates in Canada. Our new student street complex is nearing completion just in time to further this surplus of apartments.

One would assume that a financier in such a position would lower rent to increase the appeal of the apartments. Since the Ontario government is one of the bigger financiers in the province, one would assume that housing controlled by them would be cheaper than private housing corporations. This, however, is not the case.

In terms of one of the greatest friends a journalist ever had, the viscous rumour, it has been noted that a two bedroom furnished apartment in the new complex will rent for \$325.00 per month.

Granted the apartment is furnished, and it does fulfill the need of accessibility, still, the rent seems a little atrocious. The stipulation is that four people must occupy the apartment, thereby reducing the individuals share of the rent to a paltry \$80.00 per month. \$80.00 per month for the distinct pleasure of sharing a room, sounds great doesn't it!

Compared to some of the private apartment complexes downtown, the situation becomes even more ludicrous. Two bedroom apartments, spacious ones at that, can be had for \$170.00 to \$180.00 per month. With that, comes the thrill of getting a bedroom all to yourself. Of course this does not include furniture, but it is still a better deal

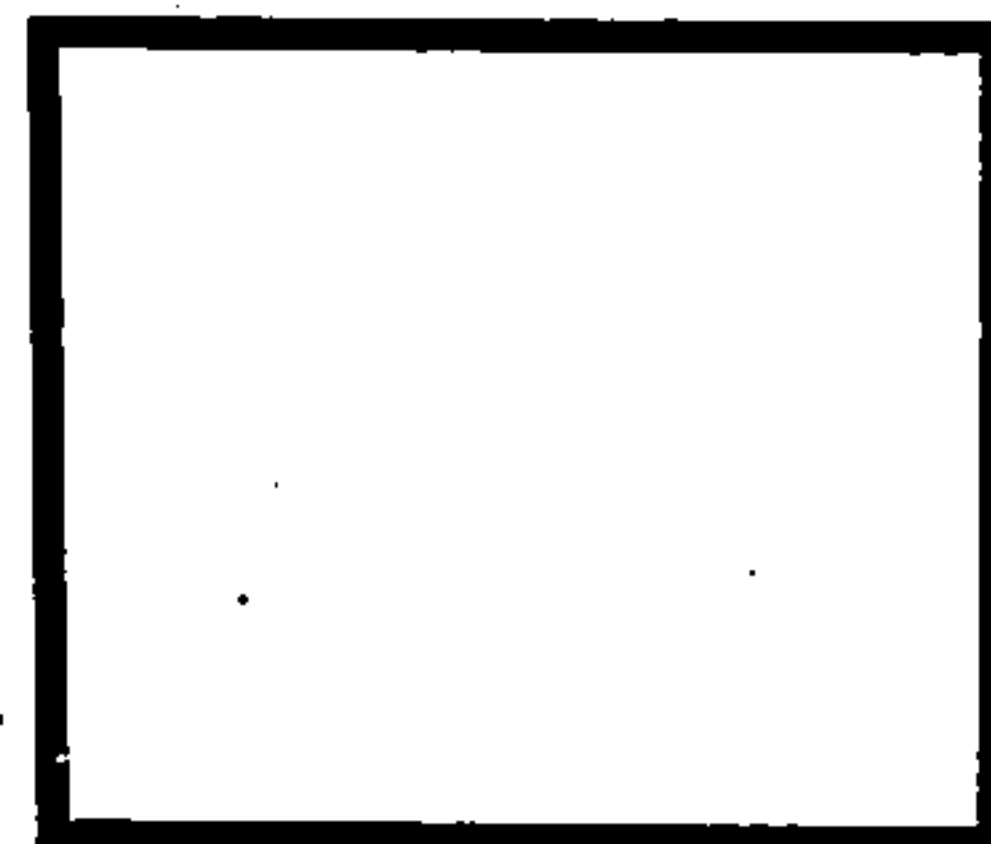
than the on campus rip-off that is presently under construction.

In light of the rumoured price for apartments in the new complex, speculation has run rampant as to the reason for this apparent inflation. Perhaps the university administration has agreed to allow us to withhold our fees with the dastardly plot in mind to gain this lost revenue through increased rent! Perhaps the vaunted position of notoriety on the peak of the rocks is a costly piece of real estate, and must be paid for immediately!

There has even been speculation that this high rent is offered as an appeasement to the Queen's Park gods. With the government announcing that all university building will cease for now and ever more, perhaps Laurentian wants to prove that we can "Keep Ontario Growing" by making gradiose sums of money from the new complex. Maybe the great white fathers here have finally succumbed to the Ontario ethic that universities are a money making proposition, and are merely applying the annual inflation percentage that they have been missing out on for years!

In any case, the rent figures that have been thrown around seem a little on the steep side, but perhaps this too is a plot. Why change anything now, keep up the trend. If the rent figures are in this range, then we will have yet another tall white building to grace the rocks like a memorial. The only problem that one can see is that the building will be empty!

AD SPACE FOR RENT:



...just to show you
that we can whore ourselves
too...

Proud Student

To the editor:

As a former Laurentian student, I am proud to note the progression for the respect of people as humans with regard to the student's activities.

I refer to the choosing of both males and females as school reps for Carnival honours under humane conditions.

A proud student still
Ray Lalonde

Crashes

Editor:

As far as events can be reconstructed, on Tuesday night of Carnival week someone stole a Toyota, smashed it into a Peugeot, ditched the Toyota and tried to make off with a third car. All this happened on the Laurentian Campus sometime between 7:30 and 10 p.m. on January 30th. So far no witnesses to this piece of senseless carnage have turned up. City police are investigating.

The victims of the joy-rider(s) have been left to pick up the sorry pieces and tried to recoup part of their losses from insurance companies. The owner of the stolen 1971 green Toyota is William Cwethko; his car was left ditched in a snow bank in the lower student parking lot where it was found by police. There is extensive damage to the front and steering of the Toyota. The owner of the 1971 white Peugeot is Professor Copper of the Geology Department; his car was dented and scraped from front to back on the driver's side. The unlucky owner of the third car was Professor Josif from Geography who was left with a broken ignition lock and damage from forceable entry to his car. The total damage to all three cars will probably be in the neighbourhood of \$1,000. Anyone with information leading to the apprehension of the culprit(s), please contact the owners, City Police or Campus Security Officers.

P. Copper.

Translators

Editor:

It is our intent with this letter to make students presently enrolled in the School of Translators aware of what is going on in the School and what they have to look forward to in future years.

New blood was imported into the department this year in the form of 15 odd students already possessing their B.A.'s. These students now take precedence over those of us who have stuck with the School through its unstable beginnings. Our first year was identical to a first year arts course. The one French course we were advised to take was poor, inadequate and comparable to a Grade 9 conversational French course. Many were disillusioned and dropped out before the course was changed that year to include a compulsory three Translation courses each year. We, who believed that the School would become something, are now being compared unfavourably to the B.A.'s. We certainly do not expect to do as well as them, BUT, we do not expect to drop from an

A to a failure because of unfair criticism.

In our one class this year which actually involves translation, the professor's attitude can only be described as sarcastic and condescending, and the professor is prone to laugh if you make a mistake. You must accept everything said in class as gospel truth, "Well it's only my opinion, but..." and if you don't agree you get screwed. People who will be failed because of low marks in this class are in the position of being screwed out of \$6,000 and three wasted years of school. Translating credits are not readily acceptable at other universities and we would be lucky to get into second year anywhere else.

A professor's job is to impart his knowledge and to intellectually stimulate the students, encouraging them to seek more knowledge. Their job is not to laugh at people who make mistakes, or to fail people because they don't have a B.A., because they're not francophones, because they haven't worked for a Translation bureau before, or because they refuse to accept everything that is dished out to them, carte blanche.

We have been complaining about this situation since September. We were told by a representative of the department to "suck up", and that all the professor's ideas were "marvellous". We were told to report ourselves present at the beginning of each class and to present our "homework" neatly completed. We were told to sit in class with our mouths shut and smile and nod our heads "yes". No student should have to go to class on that principle. Complaints about the professor proved fruitless until the situation became so bad that the B.A.'s started to complain. Only then did the administration of the School decide to take action. The immediate removal of the professor from the class was promised with further action assured. To date Bugger All has been done, the excuse being given that the Academic Vice-President believes this matter to be political manoeuvring on the part of the School of Translators administration. So much politicking goes on, not just in our School but in the University as a whole, that when we do have a legitimate complaint, i.e. the case just mentioned, proof is demanded by Dr. Albert that it is a legitimate student complaint and not just the actions of power seeking administrators.

The School of Translators' seeming neglect of student needs was again demonstrated this past week. The organizers of the National Social Work Conference offered to senior students in the School of Translators, the opportunity to act as interpreters, for a nominal fee, at its sessions. The students concerned were advised not to accept unless they were guaranteed \$50 per hour, which is the rate for experienced, professional interpreters. We are not professionals and the experience would well be worth our volunteered time. This one opportunity was the only thing resembling any sort of field work offered by the School in its four year course, and it was rejected by people giving THEIR professional pride precedence over invaluable experience for the student. With attitudes like that we will soon lose the respect of the rest of the University community, and will not be offered any opportunities at all.

We personally believe that the School has potential, but administration completely removed from the students, who should be its primary concern, will only develop a dehumanized factory mass producing second-rate translators.

"They hear not; neither do they care".

Sincerely yours,
Students for a Democratic Translating School

More Translators

Dear Editor:

Many students are discontented with the general incompetence of the Modern Languages Department. Many are considering discontinuing their studies in Modern Languages because of the poor quality of courses and teaching staff.

The School of Translators is particularly distressed with the authoritarian manner in which the recent elections in the Modern Languages Department were held.

The arbitrary decision to make only upper year students majoring in Modern Languages eligible for the five positions open, limited the choice for nominations drastically.

Furthermore, these individuals are not representative of the students taking Modern Languages courses. The major part of the Moderns enrollment comes from Translators and others with concentrations outside the Moderns Department. In fact, the Department of Modern Languages owes its livelihood to the School of Translators. In the School, two years of Modern Languages are compulsory, and with many Translators taking a fourth language, the Moderns Department has, until recently, been assured of a steady enrollment.

In addition, the elections were totally undemocratic; not only were Translators barred from being representatives, but, with first year students not being permitted to vote, half the school was deprived of the right to vote.

A petition requesting that the University make a ruling concerning the departmental elections, will be circulated, in hopes that they will be carried out more democratically in the future.

The School of Translators Students' Council.

Rebuttal

Sir:

I would like to make the following comments regarding two recent letters written by Mr. S. Quigley and Mr. S. Rumford.

Dear Mr. Quigley:

I both welcome and appreciate constructive criticism. Since my experience at writing newspaper articles is limited, I realize that I have much to learn. If you think that I use an extensive amount of overworked clichés and moronic language, I will make the attempt to improve my writing style. (You realize that I've been making that attempt since I started writing.) Although it may be your opinion that my work is the worst thing ever written, I have had positive reaction to my articles. (I've also had my fair share of negative feedback.)

You have not managed to destroy my desire to report for this newspaper. I know that I have made and will continue to make mistakes. In case you haven't realized it yet, let me point out that this is an excellent way of learning. That's why I'm here at Laurentian and that's why I'm a member of the Lambda staff; to learn.

I suggest that you gain some knowledge of Carly Simon's background. She has told reporters many times that she feels abused in her relationships with the opposite sex. I thought that it was valid to draw a parallel between her feelings about men and the lyrics of her songs.

Regarding the statement that my musical tastes do not range beyond the Top 20, I would like to extend an invitation to you to visit my house for the purpose of seeing my record collection. I can assure you that you will see a damn good variety of music of ALL types.

If you happen to share my eagerness and willingness to work for Lambda, might I suggest that you join the staff. If you would like to help me with the wording of the record column (and I would appreciate your help) I can be found in the Lambda office. If you want to write news stories, see our news editor. If you care to suggest news stories, we have a bulletin board in the office for that purpose. However, if all you can do is "cut-up" and destroy, kindly keep your opinions to yourself.

I believe that the pens story was important. As a Canadian citizen, I am very concerned about American domination of our economy, even in what appears to be an insignificant item like pens. If you're not concerned about the situation, take your Yankee ideas and shove them. I believe that what this country needs is people who are interested and who care, even if they make mistakes.

Let me further suggest that you learn how to spell music properly.

Dear Mr. Rumford:

I apologize to Rod Argent and all members of his group for terming them Canadian artists. Argent is indeed a British group.

As for your other comments, I can only say that you have your opinions and I have mine. I defend mine in the following manner.

Edward Bear: One hit single and one new album DOES NOT equal a good year. The album was only fair and certainly didn't improve on previous releases. Have you forgotten "Fly Across the Sea"?

Neil Young: I knew when I wrote the article that Neil Young is a Canadian citizen but somehow I don't associate Neil Young with Canada. Neil Young's music is definitely far superior to anything that Frank Mills has ever done. Neil Young should have won.

I thought "American Pie" (the SONG) was the best single of the year and did not let my opinion of Don McLean (the ARTIST) prejudice my thinking. There may be groups better than Three Dog Night but on the basis of LAST YEAR, there was no better all-around band than the Dogs.

I wonder if you realized that the awards were for 1972 only. Therefore, past accomplishments played no part in my ultimate selections.

I would not have been bothered by your letter (since it represented only differences in opinions) had you restricted yourself to that field. But, I see no reason to make a preposterous statement which you can not hope to prove. Anyone who accuses me of committing a criminal offense (and the taking of "mind-expanding" drugs is a criminal offense punishable by law, until the law is changed) in a public newspaper (whether seriously or jokingly) better have pretty good evidence to support his statement. Your suggestion that I was stoned when I wrote the article is completely unfounded in fact and YOU KNOW IT. Maybe you don't realize the implications of making such a statement. It can seriously hurt both of us. Just because you don't agree with a few selections, gives

you no right to accuse me of committing a crime. I demand an immediate apology.

Best I are

Dear Editor:

Often one finds it difficult to put into words what one feels. This is my main problem in writing a record review. I can only hope that the readers of Lambda will bear with me. I don't use flowery language and I make mistakes, but "I try the best I are" and I hope that effort will be considered satisfactory.

Wade Lecour

Staff discontent

An emotion charged confrontation occurred at a Lambda staff meeting Sunday. There was a difference of opinion among staff members whether the paper would carry a full page advertisement on the January 24th Fees Moratorium on its back page which is considered to be prime space because of ready accessibility in a tabloid newspaper. Although this has never been substantiated by any kind of market research on campus there seems to be general consensus among Lambda staffers that the back page is noticed.

Although Lambda has solidly supported and given priority to the fee strike all this academic year, editor Lyn Downer would not uphold the paper's editorial policy but referred the matter to a staff meeting and a vote. The discussion was very heated between Mary Derochie, the Fine Arts Editor, and those who wanted the back page, usually used as a fine arts layout, for the Moratorium ad.

Maurice Proulx said he had booked the fine arts page the previous week and challenged Derochie's last minute decision to do a fine arts layout. Proulx insisted he was giving his booking up in favour of the Moratorium ad because he felt this meeting would be the most important one in the last three years, that is, since the student strike of three years ago.

When it came to a vote three voted in favour of the Moratorium ad, three abstained and four votes went to the fine arts set up.

Downer requested that the staff abide by the vote but Proulx refused to let his name stand in the masthead of the paper thereby denying on grounds of principle, any complicity with the issue.

Staffer discontent

Editor:

The dubious "democratic" staff decision to withdraw the Moratorium ad from the prime space that had been reserved for it, was an unfortunate departure from Lambda's editorial policy of giving priority to the all important fees crisis.

The decision making process in Lambda should receive serious discussion before working conditions in that office deteriorate any further.

Chairman Moe
Moratorium Committee

Discontent staffer

Dear Editor:

Re: the staff meeting at which it was decided that the back page would not be used as a moratorium schedule. Who the hell said art isn't political?

Some radical rag!

In uneasy wonderment,
Peter E. Moore

Education: satisfying the market's demand

reprinted from the varsity
university of toronto.

"Liberal education seems to me to be indispensably necessary; and the completion of it by the establishment of a university in the Capital of the country . . . would be most useful to inculcate just principles, habits and manners among the rising generation."

Upper Canada Governor
John Simcoe Graves

By WYNTON SEMPLE

Liberal education has always been viewed within the context of how it could best serve the prevailing economy. Three distinct ruling class attitudes towards education have existed; each corresponding with and varying with structural changes in the economy.

Simcoe's quote expresses the traditional elitist view of education which corresponded with an agrarian/mercantile economy. This economy supported a ruling class made up of two strata, each of which made its money in similar ways. In agriculture, they made the peasants give them a share of their produce in return for the privilege of tilling the land. In trade, they made it by buying things in one part of the world at a low price and then selling them at a high price in other parts of the world. In Canada, this was the age of the fish and fur trades, and extended into the wheat and timber eras around the middle of the nineteenth century.

The traditional ruling class view of education focused almost exclusively on its moral value. The line between education and religion was imperceptible. In this context, education performed minor cultural services for the ruling class by drumming the virtues of hard work and thrift into the children of working people, and developing in the sons and daughters of the bourgeoisie the appropriate mannerisms and affectations of "culture" to distinguish them from their inferiors and to enable them to occupy their leisure time.

The second distinct set of ruling class attitudes towards education was associated with the onset of industrialism. Industrialism ushered in capitalism (or perhaps vice versa). In this situation, the ruling class made its money in a very different way.

Instead of simply appropriating the wealth other people had created, the capitalists set about to produce their own. They re-assembled all the elements of production and set them in motion. They then took the commodity to market to exchange it for what it was worth. There was just one catch — they had to buy the various factors of production (labour, raw materials, equipment, et cetera) on the market. If they paid what each of these factors of production was worth, there would be little left over after having sold the total combination of factors for what it was worth. In fact, if this happened, the capitalist would secure for himself only the value of the labour he himself actually expended in producing the commodity.

However, as it turned out, the capitalists did not have to pay the full value for all the factors of production. They were able to pay labour much less than the value of what it produced. This circumstance arises partly from the motivations with which each party — capital and labour — approaches the market. Their motivations are fundamentally different.

The capitalist wishes to buy labour power to put it to use in combination with physical capital with the ultimate aim of making a profit. The worker, on the other hand, wishes to sell his labour power in order that he may live. He is compelled to sell his labour power to the capitalist, whereas the capitalist is not compelled to buy it. It is a perpetual buyer's market. Consequently, the capitalist will not pay a worker the full value of his labour.

With capitalism, the composition of the ruling class changed from the landowners and shipowners of before to the owners of manufacturing enterprises and finance capital. This ascendancy of the industrial bourgeoisie was not achieved without some difficulty. In 1837 Upper Canada, a war almost broke out when the conflict between the landed "family compact" and the rising industrial bourgeoisie took the form of a dispute over "responsible" government. Over the next few years, the question as to which section of the ruling class the government would be responsible was settled in favour of the industrial bourgeoisie.

Their interests were soon asserted in the field of education. Ontario's first Chief Superintendent of Schools, Egerton Ryerson, spoke on behalf of the new elements of the ruling class and their interest in education, writing in a report that became the basis for the Schools Act of 1846:

"The knowledge required for the scientific pursuit of mechanics, agriculture and commerce must needs be provided to an extent corresponding with the demand and

exigencies of the country; while to a mere limited extent are needed facilities for acquiring the higher education of the learned professions."

It was apparent to Ryerson that the newly "responsible" state had definite responsibilities in the realm of education:

"The very end of our being is practical... The age in which we live is likewise eminently practical; and the conditions and interests, the pursuits and duties of our new country, under our new government, are invested with an almost exclusively practical character. Scarcely an individual among us is exempt from the necessity of 'living by the sweat of his face'. Every man should, therefore, be educated to practice."

In recognition of Egerton's foresight they later named a school after him. It is fitting that this school, Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, was one of the first schools in Canada to unabashedly produce graduates on a demand schedule set by industry.

Monopoly Capitalism

Around the turn of the century, industrial capitalism underwent a major shift from its competitive to its monopoly phase. The ruling class became more compact as ownership of the means of production became concentrated in fewer and fewer hands. The mode of production changed with the increased importance of technology and the unit of production becoming larger and more vertically integrated. It is important to examine the reasons for this shift in some detail since the Canadian economy is presently under the tutelage of American monopoly capitalism. There were two major factors which led to the monopolization of capitalism:

Falling Rate of Profit

The tendency for the rate of profit to fall was occasioned by:

- (1) a decrease in prices due to manufacturers' competition for markets;
- (2) an increase in the cost of the capital equipment required to incorporate technological change into the productive process;
- (3) increasing cost of labour due to a shortage of skilled manpower;
- (4) the increasing costs of the anarchy of production, the typical business cycle in which each manufacturer produced as much as possible leading to piles of unsold goods and factories and workers sitting idle in a non-profit-making state; and
- (5) the relative saturation of domestic markets, and other factors.

People Getting Ticked off with Capitalism

This was becoming increasingly common around the turn of the century. The problems associated with maintaining the rate of profit led to wages being cut and people thrown out of work. Increasing numbers of workers engaged in militant strikes which had an explicit anti-capitalist orientation.

If capitalism was to remain intact, the ruling class would have to develop a more acute class consciousness — it would have to actively maintain and expand capitalism — which is exactly what happened.

All in all, it amounted to the ruling class becoming much more sophisticated, learning to put a velvet glove over its mailed fist, and developing allies outside of the ruling class itself.

The first group to be co-opted and put to work on behalf of the ruling class, helping them solve their problem with People Getting Ticked off with Capitalism, were the liberals — the people who, although they had a sincere interest in changing society for the better, could not bring themselves to break openly with the ruling class. Inasmuch as they had some interests in common with the ruling class. Since they were motivated by a social conscience pricked by other people's misery, not their own, the liberals did not feel the necessity of challenging the system, but rather were content to try and reform bits and pieces of it.

American historian Christopher Lasch describes the various ways in which the liberals' energies were harnessed to help save capitalism:

"Everyone who has studied the history of American reform agrees that the reform tradition underwent a fundamental change around 1900. Some people identify the change with a changing attitude towards government, a new readiness to use government (particularly the federal government) as an instrument of popular control. Others associate it with an abandonment of the old populist distrust of large scale institutions, like corporations, and an acceptance of the concentration of wealth and power. Still others define the change as a movement away from the dogma of natural rights towards a relativistic, environmentalist, and pragmatic view of the world."

This was when the ruling class began to hire people to "rationalize" consumption. The need to stimulate and direct people's needs into profitable channels gave birth to the advertising industry.

The ruling class also discovered that its ever faithful handmaiden, the state, could help it out with its new problems. In the past, the role of the state had been restricted to fighting wars on behalf of their foreign interests and doing small domestic favours such as donating land and money with which to build railroads. (In Canada, the government contributed around \$50,000 per mile of track laid). It was now even more helpful to have the state as an agent since it meant that the ruling class had at its disposal the state's troops and law courts to break

strikes, its legislatures to pass a
importantly of all, its schools.

Education became even more
since it now shouldered the major
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The schools were called upon
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planning experts and head of the
the Ontario Institute for Studies
introduction to her manpower plan

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Lasch gives some idea of the
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more important than it had been before. The burden of producing a surplus of school systems were expanded and pushed to school. The liberals hailed the state's inalienable right to develop to be of service to capital.

Upon not only to produce more human but also to develop more effective ways on, one of Ontario's chief manpower the "Educational Planning" division of the Ministry of Education, points out in the planning study that:

labour efficiency was made in the turn of the century by mechanized, by means of his "time" that a "functional organization" improve the output of a worker "skilled" in just a fractional performed. This led to the use He also introduced the "Prin- germent" enlisting science for the y This study acted as a mighty y, increasing productivity consid- ed output at an unchanged level

practice, famous educator John Dewey with American education for the next 40

For the new radicals, conflict itself, rather than injustice or inequality, was the evil to be eradicated."

During the first half of this century, monopoly capitalism developed a steadily increasing dependence on education. For the United States, the total annual outlay for human capital (in terms of primary, secondary, and tertiary education expenditures) rose from nine per cent of the annual investment in physical capital in 1900 to 34 per cent in 1956. However, in the late fifties, education rather abruptly became more important to the ruling class. The exact reasons for the upsurge in interest are not clear; however, at least the following seem to have been involved:

(1) imperialism became less lucrative, making it necessary to increase the rate of exploitation at home by increasing the value-producing capacity of labour via training;

(2) in connection with this situation, capital was about to enter new technologically-oriented fields and a pool of surplus labour would be needed in order to keep labour costs down;

(3) the ruling class ideologues realized that higher education offered a unique if temporary solution to the problem of what to do with all the post-war babies who, if unemployed and left to their own devices, might develop into that old nightmare — People Getting Ticked off with Capitalism.

Higher education would not only take up their time, it would also give them the illusion of upward mobility along with all the conservatizing tendencies this induces.

Since the late fifties, there has emerged among economists, educators, students and others a widespread conscious adoption of

in the development of policies for relating education to economic requirements. It discussed targets for educational investment during the decade 1961-1970 and reached general agreement on the necessity for long term planning of educational investment in the OECD member countries."

Interest and activity in the field of manpower planning increased generally at the international level in the early sixties. Organizations such as the International Labour Office, the International Association for Educational and Vocational Information, and UNESCO, held conferences, circulated literature, and collected information.

In 1963, the first annual U.S. Department of Labour Manpower Requirements, Resources, Utilization and Training report was transmitted to the Congress. In the same year, an act was passed requiring an annual inventory of manpower requirements, resources utilization, and training.

In Canada, the Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Act (TVTA) was passed in 1960. By 1966-67, there were 185,000 students in TVTA alone who were in schools and courses approved under the federal-provincial agreements concluded under the TVTA. The increases in federal government expenditures for technical and vocational training were dramatic — 35 million the first year of the TVTA, 207 million the second year.

Given Canada's relationship to the United States, it is understandable that Canada's manpower planning policy was not one that Canadian had independently and consciously conceived. There appears to have been little research published prior to the passage of the TVTA. Two of the more important pieces of Canadian research — Wilkinson's study for the then Department of Labour and Bertram's work for the Economic Council of Canada — were done outside Canada (at MIT and the University of Washington respectively), using American research hypotheses.

In 1964, schedule 10 of the TVTA came into effect, providing for research on a cost-shared basis with the provinces. Manpower research program gave birth to its first offspring in 1968 when Canada's Manpower Requirements in 1970 was published.

The educational Planning Division of the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education completed Part I of a two-part study which projects the future manpower needs and resources of Ontario to 1986. The Economic Council of Canada carried out a number of research projects for its seventh annual Review. One of the key studies attempts to measure the relationship of operating expenditure, capital expenditures, and total cost per student, to student output.

Education's manpower planning aspects have many ramifications for the interests of the ruling class. In the introduction to Higher Education and The Demand for Scientific Manpower in the United States, a 1963 OECD study, the authors explain the study was done because "there is much worry in high places that shortages will be present in 1970 unless immediate and drastic measures are taken to increase the supply — shortages which will impair the economic and scientific efficiency of the United States and endanger her political and military role in the world."

There are overtly political problems, too. Wilkinson, in his study for the Canadian Department of Labour, partially financed by the Imperial Oil Company Limited, points out:

"Another difficulty is that — even if the projections are roughly correct insofar as the desire of students or of parents for their children as the desired, there is still no assurance that the type of students trained will be what the economy actually requires for production purposes. Considerable misdirection of effort, not to mention thwarted aspirations, may arise. In backward countries, as Van Den Haag and others have pointed out, a pool of unemployed intellectuals may provide the spark for revolution. Clearly, it is not sufficient to look only at satisfying students' demands for classroom space and instructors. The needs of the economy for trained and educated people must be considered as well."

Wilkinson WEGE have been fully entitled to say, "I told you so," after the Quebec CEGEP students occupied their schools.

However, most of the explicit concern is with producing a surplus of people with the requisite skills for participation in "our" economy. The people who do these studies are not monsters, they are not willing servants of the ruling class — they seek only to understand things the way they are. Since the structure of the economy assumes a ruling class and since the dominant brand of social science is committed to refining and reproducing existing social relations, not subverting them, these studies are necessarily carried on from the point of view of the ruling class.

The study done by Meltz and Penz on Canada's manpower needs from '61 to '70 illustrates the class bias referred to above. Two of the assumptions they use in doing their study are:

(1) "the industry and occupational structures of employment in the past have been determined primarily by the structure of output and by the prevailing technology, rather than by labour supply conditions interacting with demand conditions"

(2) "the structure of output and technology of labour force is based on the assumption that the education structure too is labour-demand determined and independent of labour supply conditions"

They describe these assumptions as "gross oversimplifications of reality". The reality they are simplifying, as may be seen from their assumptions, is one in which the needs of the ruling class for trained manpower are the basic determinants of the structure of the labour force and the structure of the educational system. Their assumptions state quite clearly that in both of these areas the needs, desires, and rights of the people who make up the structures — students and workers — are inconsequential.

To question the degree of universality to post-secondary education deemed appropriate by the state or to assert that the main purpose of post-secondary education should be the cultural enrichment of the entire society is to challenge priorities and fundamentals of the economic and political orders in which we live.

U of T student Wynton Semple was general co-ordinator of the Ontario Federation of Students. He has a long background studying post-secondary education, and is a student member of the Ontario Committee on Student Awards.

ruling class with a good deal of the His book, Democracy and Education,

the intimation of the extent to which has been used to eliminate obvious young on paths which shall not some idea of the extent to which are an instrument of realizing the are doubtless far from realizing of education as a constructive society."

was easily turned to the service of was part of a general current in the ng to the new needs of monopoly

the pervasiveness of the phenomenon: the child study movement, the new of scientific management, the sm, the science of evolution, all ice of a century of unimpeded cess, that the turmoil and conflict led the course of history could at means of a scientific system of ives of social discipline, the ob- gressive societies was precisely themselves without resort to force....

the human capital approach to education, euphemistically known as "manpower planning". Much of the impetus for manpower planning came with the 1958 passage of the U.S. National Defense Education Act. The act greatly increased the funding for certain subject areas which were vital to the national "defense" effort — sciences, mathematics, education, and foreign languages. This was a step towards manpower planning in the sense that a conscious attempt was made to plan the supply of skilled personnel for the defence industry which is a major sector of the American economy.

Concurrently, at the international level, the Committee for Scientific and Technical Personnel was established as a branch of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation. Its task was to "develop policies aimed at increasing investment in education so as to supply the qualified manpower necessary for the implementation of a policy of economic growth". One of the committee's first acts was to set up "The Study Group on the Economics of Education" which, in the words of its chairman, Dr. Henning Frils, was "to promote and exchange research and statistical data on the broad subject of the economics of education, that is the relationship between education and economic growth, the educational needs of the 1960's and the formulation of policies for increasing the supply of scientific, technical, and other qualified manpower." In Washington, D.C. in October, 1961, 13 months after the "study group" was established, manpower planning took a giant stride forward with the holding of the Policy Conference on Economic Growth and Investment in Education. This conference was of international scope and importance. Dr. Frils described it in the following words: "This conference was a major step

REBUTTAL

by Mad Mr. Moe, Lie Detector

Cutting up the Sudbury Star is a popular sport due to the consistent quality of that paper. But this week I would like to exercise my alternate press muckraking prerogative on CKSO.

On the late news, after the Moratorium adventure on campus, one of their well groomed plump little attempts at looking contemporary, a certain Larry Gavin, gave a rather ludicrous interpretation of the event. He solemnly announced that he felt it was his duty to inform the citizens of Sudbury that the Moratorium committee was not reflective of Student views. He said the whole thing was masterminded by three agitators, two of which were seeking publicity for their bid in the upcoming SGA elections. The only status the three presently enjoyed was their association with the infamous student newspaper.

Being personally implicated I was turned on by this far out piece of fantasy. In the best tradition of yippee I was flattered by his sensationalist contribution to the myth of the giant sized agitator. However, as a foul piece of horseshit, it may damage the image of student politics at Laurentian.

As a matter of record, the Moratorium committee had 12 members and was representative of student opinion. The Moratorium committee was struck at a meeting of the Students' General Association (January 18, 1973) specifically to plan the Moratorium day activities and it was disbanded as the press releases summing up that event were sent out. Granted the attendance was poor at the meeting that struck that committee (like most SGA meetings) but such are the pitfalls of representative democracy, the

principles of which someone should explain to Mr. Gavin. The sitting president of the SGA was elected by a narrow plurality, but nevertheless he represents the students whether they love him all to pieces or cannot stand him. Same goes for P.E.T., etc. etc. etc.

Irregardless, what intimate contacts does Gavin have here that he can make such attempts at precise analysis. He should get sources of information rather than fiction writers. There were in fact five Lambda staffers on the Moratorium committee as there are Lambda staffers in many activities at Laurentian. Their participation is partly due to the paper's democratically produced editorial policy that wholeheartedly supports the fees strike. And to date, four members of that committee are seeking an SGA Executive post.

But if Gavin can have a conjecture field-day I would like to speculate a bit myself. CKSO's general manager, Ralph Connors, resigned two months ago. Two weeks ago his replacement resigned. W.B. Plaunt, number 1 at CKSO, assumed the responsibilities usually handled by his underlings. While W.B. was running things a number of student actions took place at Laurentian, including the Moratorium. Among W.B.'s hobbies is the chairmanship of the Laurentian Board of Governors, which is a weird assortment of local and not so local capitalists that come in 2 or 3 times a year to tell us what to do and make sure that these hallowed halls support the status quo.

Coincidence perhaps that W.B. was in charge when that warped coverage of student action took place. At any rate I'm sure he was pleased with Larry's analysis.

Perth County Shines On

by donpearsall

Perth is a medicine show. Perth is a campy old vaudeville act. Perth is a Fundamentalist revival blown in from some hayseed midwestern dust bowl. Most of all, though, Perth County Conspiracy is that joyous anachronism - the coffee-house singing group (in this case, the coffee-house being Stratford's Black Swan); the kind that makes you want to clap your hands and sing along. They sing their ballads and pound out their heavy numbers alike with the kind of unabashed honesty that makes you believe in them - that convinces you that they believe in themselves, and the truth and beauty of the message they impart.

Perth is largely comprised of one man: Cedric Smith, a Shakespearean Festival tragedian of no little renown, and a raconteur of enormous talent. He has come far since the days when he emoted grandly through the high-school circuit as a sort of Stratford Theatre public relations man, and, it would appear, has changed much in those years. That he is an actor there can be little doubt, as he captivates his audience

with polished renditions of the works of Milton Acorn and parodies of recitations from Shakespeare; but he harbours little love for the Mecca of Canadian drama - the Stratford Festival Theatre. Some of his songs are bitter observations on the superficiality of Stratford and its raison d'être and he takes advantage of each opportunity to rabbit-punch the small town that now exists only in the summer months.

The rest of the group provides fine background, though, in apparent resignation to his tendency to upstage them. Their music has a refined quality to it now, suggesting that the years they've put in on tour have smoothed out the rough edges that marred their earlier works and performances. Cedric's two side men on guitar are both competent soloists in their own right, and their differences in style create the feeling that one is watching, not one group, but three. I particularly enjoyed the drummer, armed with an unusual Afghanistanian clay bongo and tabla, as he wove his rippling syncopation into the group's lyrical tapestry.

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119 St. George Street
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THE FIFTH COLUMN

by Richard W. Woodley (with love)

Where does the student movement go from here?

Lack of enthusiasm by Laurentian students for the struggle with the Ontario government over accessibility of education is apparent. The reason is clear - the struggle is not primarily of concern to those that are here but to those that are not able to attend university.

What role should the SGA take in this current struggle. It must be responsible to its constituents and it must respond to their wishes, but it must also recognize that it is elected to provide leadership.

The SGA should take an active role to make students at university aware that the struggle is their's also. The nature of the university is at stake. A university community restricted to one class group reflects a limited mentality. Indeed a upper class university serves the needs of the elite and the perpetuation of the status quo. On the other hand a university community comprised of all classes in society provides for an interchange of ideas and values which is healthy for the university. It provides a forum for debate about the nature of society and proposals for social change.

This is what a university is all about - a place for the exchange of ideas and knowledge and the development of ways for changing and improving our society.

The SGA should also attempt to make the working people of the community aware that our aim is not simply to make it easier and less expensive, for students from upper class families to attend university. We should orient our battle not against increases, which apply only to those that can afford to attend university anyway, but against tuition fees themselves, which provide a financial barrier to education for many students from working class families.

We must also make it clear that we want the education system financed by those that possess the wealth of this country (wealth produced by the working class) and not disproportionately by the working class as provided by our present inequitable tax and corporate welfare systems. We must support workers struggles such as the current campaign against strikebreaking.

Union leaders have recognized what the struggle is about but the working class itself has been deluded by the establishment media to believe that the battle is simply being waged by privileged students who want a less expensive privilege. Since we know that is not what the struggle is about it is our responsibility, and the responsibility of working class leaders, to make the community aware.

A student community that is willing to respond to the needs of an educational community must be one that is concerned about the quality of its education. Presently the emphasis of the university system is on the production of degree holders rather than the development of an educational community.

The SGA must do all possible to emphasize the educational and personal development opportunities provided by the unique environment of the university - a place where people who wish to learn and develop are brought together with each other and the facilities necessary for those goals. The SGA must encourage the interchange of ideas and values necessary to a healthy educational community.

This means the SGA must take direct action in the educational field. This can be done by bringing in speakers and sponsoring seminars on current issues, as well as by providing educational material not provided by the university (perhaps by means of an alternate library).

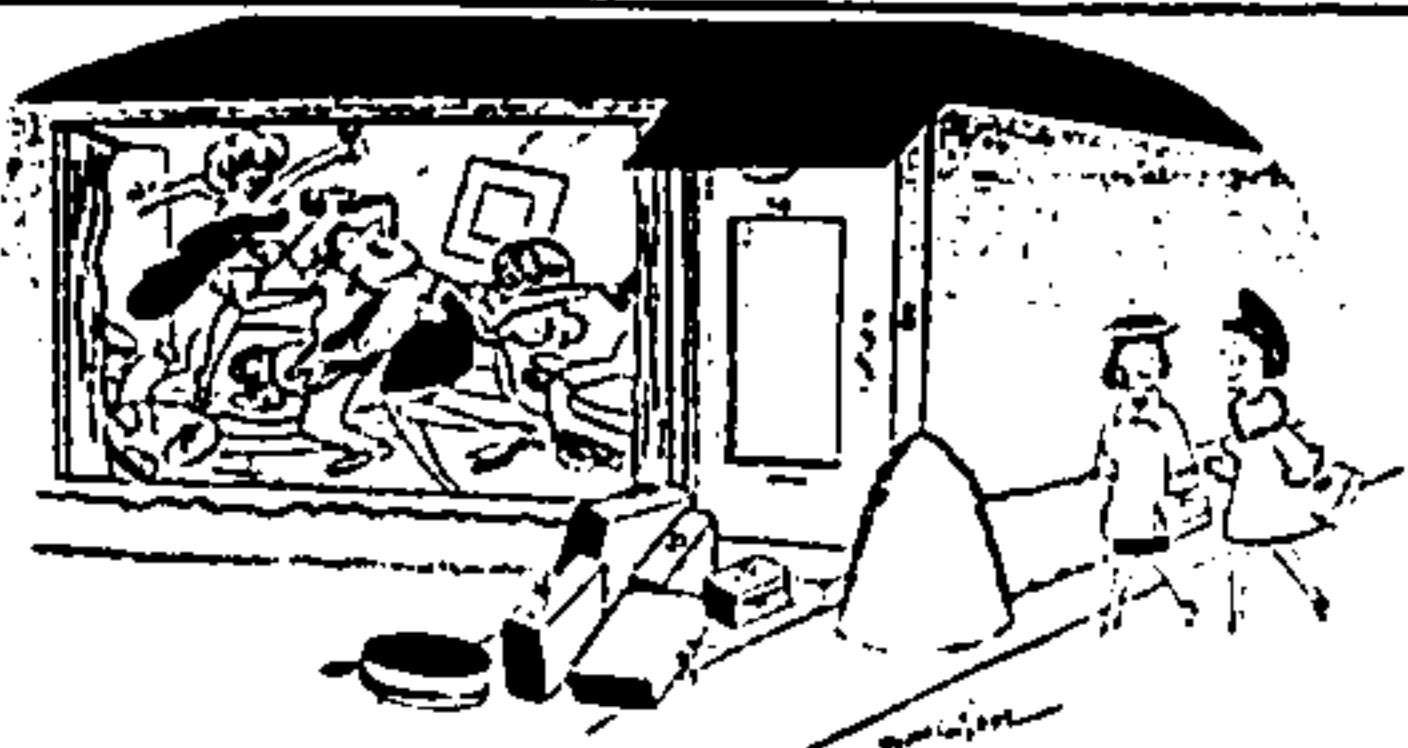
As well it means the encouragement, both in spirit and in finance, of clubs on campus. Clubs are entities which bring people together and as such provide a healthy educational environment. Working together is what clubs should be all about and what university should be all about and what society should be all about.

The development and exchange of ideas is necessary for the improvement of our society (social change). This is what university should be all about and this should be foremost in the philosophy of the SGA.



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Laurentian. Why?

by Brian Wood

A Senate committee, the Academic Planning Committee, is presently in the process of preparing an academic plan which will be a guide both to the long term development of the University and to the Budget Committee when it prepares the 1973-74 budget. The composition of the committee is: H. Albert (Vice-President Academic), G. Bernard (Social Sciences), A. Beswick (Sciences), A.W. Cragg (Humanities) Chairman, J. Dewar (Dean of Schools), E. Monahan (President), R. Rogers (Professional Schools), R. Wilson (SGA), and B. Wood (SGA).

One of the initial decisions of the committee was that as many people as possible should be contacted since the plan the committee would present to Senate would affect both the University and outside communities. In order to obtain this input questionnaires are being distributed to the academic and administrative sectors, native and professional groups are being asked to submit briefs and meetings are being arranged with different University committees. Two public meetings are scheduled, one with people from the educational community in the area and a second one with people from government circles. In addition, briefs are invited from any interested individuals or groups and they can be submitted through one of the committee members. If anyone is interested in submitting a brief it must be emphasised that the committee faces a severe

constraint in the amount of time it has available if the plan is to be used as a guide in the preparation of the 1973-74 budget and any material should be submitted before the end of February.

One basic question facing the committee in its work in formulating a plan for the University is, What is the most effective way Laurentian can use its resources?

In order to answer this question it is necessary to look at what the University has been doing and decide whether or not the University should continue along

the same lines. Has Laurentian been meeting the needs of the area? Could the University be making a greater contribution to the area by for example offering more non-credit courses? Could Laurentian research facilities be applied more intensively to the problems of the Sudbury area? It is these and similar questions that the committee is attempting to answer and it is hoped that any individual or group who feels they have anything to offer will come forward. This applies especially to students because they are the potential consumers of anything the University has to offer.

Cleaning staff are being shafted

lod.

The cleaners at Laurentian have no union protection to deal with such matters. They receive minimum wage and work under bad conditions. Cleaners assigned to the central part of the campus, around the Great Hall and Tower areas, have a particularly dirty job, as anyone familiar with the washrooms and halls there can confirm.

Because of the budget situation, administration is reluctant to appropriate extra funds for cleaning so that, in accordance with the usual procedure here, they put it on the workers' backs. The cleaning staff has more work to do in less time and for less pay.

School of Social Work '73 Director still to be found

by John McKinnon & Wade Lecour

The School of Social Work has had a tremendous amount of difficulty in appointing a new director for the 1973 academic year. Recent meetings of the school's council have not solved anything.

The school has had the problem of finding a new director since Professor Conrad Ashby submitted his resignation in the fall of 1971. At that time, a committee was created consisting of an equal number of faculty members and students to find a new director. This body interviewed some applicants, received a few free meals, and with the usual competence of such organizations

could not find a qualified person who was willing to come to Laurentian.

This year, a different approach was decided upon. It was reasoned that there were qualified people for the position within the school of Social Work. It seemed silly to look further afield for a new director.

The faculty of the school could not come to a decision on the matter. The eight full time and two part time professors were equally divided between two candidates; Roberta Bruce and James Chacko. It was suggested that the faculty go on a weekend retreat. Perhaps, by presenting their problem to the real power who governs us all, some sort of decision could

be reached.

The professors returned and found themselves still deadlocked on the question. A weighted vote was taken, and on that basis, the faculty committed itself to support Ms. Roberta Bruce.

However, the students, who have equal representation on the school council and an equal say in the matter, have decided to support Dr. Chacko. Thus, the school of Social Work is once more deadlocked.

Dr. Chuck Monahan, a guest at a recent council meeting, expressed his displeasure with the situation. He said that he was literally embarrassed that a group of people running a professional school were incapable of making a simple decision. He suggested the useless meeting be adjourned because he was not too optimistic that the problem would be resolved. He warned that some sort of decent leadership had to be found soon, since Mr. Ashby is going on sabbatical leave.

It has been suggested that Huntington College would be pleased to take over the school of Social Work. They have a group of fully qualified counsellors and staff.

Wednesday, another meeting of the school council was held. It was formally decided that someone from within the school should become the new director. A motion to support Dr. Chacko for the post failed to reach a simple majority.

The ultimate irony of the matter is that the school of Social Work has no say about who the new director should be. They can only suggest a candidate. The ultimate decision will be made on the eleventh floor. In other words, everything that the school has done in the past two years to find a director was useless.

Perhaps students, faculty and the eleventh floor personnel should make reservations at Villa Loyola and have yet another retreat to try to resolve the issue.

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SPORTS

Hockey Vees hit Brock Badgers 14-1

by Al Eugene

Eddie Taylor picked up a hat-trick and one assist and Brian Penrose scored two goals and collected five assists in leading the Laurentian University Voyageurs to a solid 14-1 trouncing of the Brock University Badgers. With the win, the Vees continue to share the second slot position with the York Yeomen in the Eastern Division of the OUAA. The Brock players displayed a sorry exhibition of hockey that lacked cohesion, coordination, and finesse. The Vees took advantage of Brock's million faux-pas on their way to an easy victory.

From the opening face-off, there was hardly any doubt as to who the winners of this "No contest" game would be, as the Vees completely took command of affairs on ice. The Vees blasted the Badgers goalie, Tom Hall with a game total of 58 shots. Over the three periods, the Badgers could only manage 19 shots, with Tataryn making light work of them.

Defenseman Dennis O'Brien opened the scoring spree for the Vees at the 0.29 mark of the first period with a hard drive from inside the Badgers' blue-line. One minute and forty-two seconds later Ed Taylor got his three goals, by breaking through and around two defensemen after receiving the puck from Penrose and Hamill at centre ice. At 9.11, Penrose and Precious organized a good move that was finished off by Donald Caley. Then a funny thing happened to goalie Dave Tataryn on his way to the bench. He lost his shut-out. The referee had his hand up for a penalty

against Brock, with Vanderburg controlling the puck in the Badgers' territory. Wayne Butt of the Badgers took a swing at Vanderburg and the puck came off Vanderburg's stick to roll in the Vees' unguarded goal. During the first period, five penalties were handed out. Brock came out ahead with three. The Vees outshot the Badgers 19 to 6.

Over the next two periods the Vees scored eleven unanswered goals. Mike Fox scored no time at the start of the second period. With the help of Precious and O'Brien, he hammered one through Hall at 2.46. Less than two minutes later Penrose beat Hall for the Vees' fifth goal. Sidey and Taylor earned the assists. At 11.05 Penrose got his second of the afternoon on a power-play with Fox and Vanderburg assisting, whilst the Badgers' Jolie Engemann and Tony Gray were warning seconds later, with Gray looking on from the penalty box, Bob Sidey steered in the puck from Mike Fox and Brian Penrose. At 14.32, Dave Morris scored again for the Vees with credits going to Bill Best and Dennis O'Brien. Goals were coming at such regularity that one expected the Vees to arrive at double figures before the end of the period. John Vanderburg, playing extremely well after being absent for three weeks with injury, assisted on Ken Richardson's goal at 16.02. The Vees maintained pressure in the Brock zone but were unable to get the puck into the net. Vanderburg continued to dominate play and at 4.48 of the final period, he scored the first

of his two goals of the period from Penrose and Dave Morris. Penrose and Morris again functioned in the Vees' eleventh tally by Bill Best. Vanderburg, making the most of the one-sided hockey game, got his second of the game from Best and Morris at 17.11. Taylor, picking up the charm from Vanderburg and Penrose, proceeded to score two quick goals to round up his hat-trick. The first came at 17.56 from Richardson and O'Brien. O'Brien, who opened the scoring for the Vees was again a part of the Vees last tally by Taylor at 18.57. Donald Caley also assisted on the play. A total of seventeen minor penalties were handed out by the referee, in addition to two game misconducts to Vees' Bob Sidey and Brock's Glen Sibbett, at 12.26.

It is difficult to pick out the outstanding players in a game that was a completely one-sided affair as far as the Vees were concerned, but special mention has to go to Tim Hanson, and Vanderburg. Hanson was called on by Coach Jack Porter to play all the forward positions and performed extremely well in killing some of the eleven penalties that were dished out to the Vees. John Vanderburg also received high acclaim for his performance after being out for three weeks with an injury.

Highlights: At 12.26 of the third period Bob Sidey was ejected from the game after knocking out cold, the Badgers' forward, Glen Sibbett. The fight was typical of the game. Another one-sided affair. Sibbett had to be revived before being carried off the ice to the dressing room.

VEES LEADING SCORERS

	Goals	Assists	Points
1. Frank Hamill	26	20	46
2. Brian Penrose	8	27	35
3. Mike Fox	11	21	32
4. Ken Richardson	18	9	27
5. Bill Best	14	12	26
6. John Vanderburg	9	15	24
7. Bob Sidey	8	15	23
8. Eddie Taylor	11	10	21

SPORTS THIS WEEK

VEES HOCKEY

FRIDAY L.U. AT QUEEN'S
SAT. L.U. AT OTTAWA

VEES BASKETBALL
FRIDAY L.U. AT CARLETON
SAT. L.U. AT OTTAWA

WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL
FRIDAY L.U. AT YORK
SAT. L.U. AT TORONTO

WOMEN'S BASKETBALL
FRIDAY L.U. AT YORK
SAT. L.U. AT TORONTO

Support
your
Vees

Women's Volleyball on tour soon

sports shorts

by Bill Scandian of all people!!

The Laurentian women's volleyball team lost to Carleton in a closely contested best-of-five series played here last Friday. The series was pushed to the full limit by the Laurentian girls who fought back twice to deadlock the series and force a final game. Gundl Uhlir and Maureen Lessard both turned in outstanding performances to spark the Vees. Saturday's match against the University of Ottawa's women's

OUAA Hockey standings as of Sunday,
February 4, 1973.

EASTERN SECTION:	GP	W	L	T	TP
Toronto	13	13	0	0	26
Laurentian	13	9	3	1	19
York	13	9	3	1	19
Ottawa	12	7	4	1	15
Queen's	13	7	5	1	15
Carleton	15	2	12	1	5
Ryerson	14	0	14	0	0

LU Curling team to enter OUAA finals

by Al Eugene

The Laurentian University Voyageurs Curling Team finished with four wins and one loss over the weekend, and as a result won themselves a berth as one of the Eastern Division Teams that will participate in the OUAA finals in Kingston next weekend.

The Vees defeated Trent, York, Carleton, and won over Ryerson

by default. The Vees only defeat came from Queen's. The Vees Curling team is made up of Skip, Ron Dall; Third, Russell Moreland; second, Rob Stephen, and Lead, Jerry Wardman.

The other team that will represent the Eastern Division was still undecided as the news went to press.

Fast pace basketball sees Lakers 76 to Vees 70

by David Lee

On Tuesday, January 30, Laurentian basketball fans were treated to one of the finest, most exciting contests ever seen on this campus. The occasion was the annual visit to Laurentian by the Lake Superior State Lakers. If the Lakers thought they were in for an easy evening they were sadly mistaken, as they had much of their Yankee cockiness stripped away, barely squeezing out a narrow 76-70 victory.

The Voyageurs combined steady offensive play with scrappy defense to lead the game for most of the first half, and in fact for most of the game. Halfway through the first half, the Vees took a 15-14 lead and didn't relinquish that lead again until the twelve minute mark of the second half, only to regain and finally lose that lead in the next four minutes.

Carrying a 39-34 lead into the second half, the Vees refused to wilt under the pressure, and indeed seemed to thrive on it. Quickly taking the initiative, the Vees more than kept pace with the Laker come-back attempt, increasing their lead to as much as

eight points mid-way through the final half. However, the always tough LSSC crew, led by rugged centre-forward Chris Buell, refused to crack, and slowly but surely crept back into the game, finally taking the lead with four minutes remaining.

As in all close games, turnovers usually prove to be the decisive factor and this game was no exception. Lake Superior turned into the lead with the help of three Voyageur turnovers in the final minutes, scoring easy baskets after each one. This, coupled with the Laurentian failure to stop Chris Buell, proved to be their downfall. Buell potted 26 points in the second half, to finish the game with 33 points. After the failure of Voyageur forwards to stop Buell, coach Shields put the quicker Guy Vetric on him. Maintaining good position on Buell, Vetric met with a great deal more success but Buell had already inflicted considerable damage on the Vees.

Mel Bishop led our scorers with 17 points, followed by Vetric 15, Dan Cattapan 13, Mike Visser 10, Paul Mousseau 9, and Erik Anderson 6.

team was a different story. The Ottawa girls proved to be the stronger team by taking their series in three straight games.

Laurentian coach Pat Pickard was pleased with her team's performance, especially considering the fact that her team went into the series plagued with injuries to key personnel. Maureen Lessard played well despite a knee injury, while three other girls had the flu and two others had ankle injuries.

The Laurentian girls were already at a disadvantage as they

have not played as many games as the girls of other universities. This is due to the fact that reductions in the athletic budget deprived the girls of exhibition season and the girls had not really faced any competition until the playing season began.

The Laurentian girls will be on the road next week, playing games in Toronto against York and the University of Toronto. Hopefully the new offensive tactics which the girls tried against Ottawa and Carleton will be more perfected in this outing.

LAURENTIAN 64 OTTAWA 63
SCORING IN THE GAME

OTTAWA		LAURENTIAN	
Heale	10	Vetrie	27
Mosley	10	Bishop	10
Davis	2	Mousseau	18
Chandler	4	Visser	2
Plaskacz	2	Cattapan	6
Gruson	4	Anderson	1
Lukenda	12		
J. Plaskacz	8		
Sabey	11		

L.U. beats Carleton

The L.U. women's basketball team played a fast game against Carleton on Friday night, defeating them by 33-28. Pat Smith, with 11 points, and Nancy George with 8 were lead scorers for L.U. Our team held a fair lead at the half, with a score of 17-9. However, in the second half, the Carleton girls managed to catch up, as a result of some poor shooting on the part of the L.U. team. Laurentian responded well to the pressure, and kept ahead of the opposition, to gain the final victory.

The next night, L.U. played a close game against Ottawa, but lost 43-35. The game proved to be a real dog-fight, with scores

extremely close all the way. L.U. took a 25-16 lead into the locker-room at the half. In the second half, the teams played evenly, until the final two minutes of the game, when Ottawa took the lead. Top L.U. scorers here were Kathy Williams with 15 points and Sue Swain with 8. So far Laurentian has lost only 3 of 8 games. These results will place them second or third in the league, depending on the scores of other games which were being played at the same time.

Next weekend, the girls travel to Toronto to battle York, their closest competitor, and U. of T., the league leader.

Basketball Vees still unbeaten

by Bob Steklasa

You couldn't blame Coach Ken Shields for being a bit pale after Saturday night's game at the Ben Avery Complex. The Laurentian Voyageurs had just finished shading the University of Ottawa Gee Gees by the slim margin of 64-63, in a tension filled game that would have left backroom politicians aghast with excitement. The game was a classic example of what sportswriters call a "heart stopper".

The Ottawa team showed surprising aggressiveness and took an early six point lead, before the Vees managed to gain some composure to tie the game and go ahead. But before the half was over, Ottawa once more grabbed easy baskets due to defensive lapses on the part of the Laurentian team and went into the dressing room leading 37-36. As Coach Ken Shields remarked after the game, "Ottawa played a great game and kept us off balance all night with their good defense; we couldn't run our offence like we should have and made many mental errors that cost us baskets."

If the first half was a dog fight, I don't know what to classify the second stanza. The lead bounced back and forth like a well travelled tennis ball, neither team building more than a 3 point cushion. But certainly the presence of Guy Vetrie was noticed by everyone, as the second stage could just have as appropriately been dubbed "The Guy Vetrie Hour". He scored 18 points or almost twice as much as the rest of his team and came up with key steals in the last three or four minutes to assure a Lau-

rentian victory.

Ottawa actually held the lead with a little over three minutes to go, but tried to stall the ball, waiting for that good shot. Laurentian's defence, however, played its game in the dying moments, snatched the ball away and brought it down to the Gee Gees' end. It was at that point that centre Paul Mousseau was fouled and after some previous shaky moments from the foul line, came up with 2 points that turned out to be the winning margin. Mousseau also had a good night, and earned the praise of Ottawa coach George Potvin. "Mousseau was always in good position and got those key baskets and rebounds." He was the game's second highest scorer with 18 points, behind Vetrie's 27.

The game certainly couldn't have been described as one that displayed excellent form or technique, although the 1,200 fans were treated to a fine demonstration of hacking, pushing, holding and slapping. It was a nightmarish event to officiate and quite often the fans would groan as one of the referees would call what they felt was an undeserved foul against the Vees. Coaches Shields and Potvin each had their opportunity of displaying anguished looks, following particular calls the officials made against their respective teams.

I talked with Coach Potvin of Ottawa after the game to find out what strategy he had wanted to employ against the Vees. "Well," he noted, "we felt that our bench strength and the fact that we could use 10 fellows would give us the edge as far as conditioning went. But Laurentian was in much better shape than we thought they

would be and held better than we could have imagined." Potvin went on to talk about Vetrie. "I had two guys alternating on him, deliberately making him run, so that he would be tired towards the end and his effectiveness reduced. But that just didn't happen; he must be one hell of a tired ball player. As far as I'm concerned, he and Bishop are the two best guards in the conference."

Potvin also mentioned why his team stalled the ball so early with only a one point lead. "Usually stalling is one of our strong points," he explained, "but that wasn't the case tonight. In another game we played, we stalled the ball for five minutes and extended a 2 point lead by four."

I also mentioned to him that the Voyageur's outside shooting was poor. "I've always believed that shooting depends on the opposition defence. We feel that when we shoot poorly it's usually the result of good defensive play on the part of the other team," remarked Potvin.

As to the key that determined the final outcome, Potvin said: "We lost our poise."

Meanwhile, Ken Shields had his view of the game. "We played badly and still won - it feels good to get that game out of our system. I knew it had to come, because we were playing such great ball since Christmas. We gave up far too many turnovers in the game," said the Laurentian coach.

Laurentian needs only one more victory to assure itself of a first place finish. They can do it with a win against Carleton here in two weeks. All other teams have lost at least three games.

BASKETBALL STANDINGS

1. UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO (FIRST LAST WEEK)
2. ACADIA UNIVERSITY (SECOND LAST WEEK)
3. UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR (THIRD LAST WEEK)
4. SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY (SIXTH LAST WEEK)
5. UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA (FIFTH LAST WEEK)
6. UNIVERSITY OF WINNIPEG (FOURTH LAST WEEK)
7. LAKEHEAD UNIVERSITY (EIGHT LAST WEEK)
8. LOYOLA COLLEGE OF MONTREAL (SEVENTH LAST)
9. UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH (TENTH LAST WEEK)
10. LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY (NINTH LAST WEEK)

O.U.A.A. (EAST)

	P	W	L	F	A	PTS
Laurentian	8	8	0	643	475	16
Carleton	6	5	1	428	393	10
Ottawa	6	4	2	450	389	8
Toronto	9	4	5	685	693	8
York	9	3	6	595	629	6
Queen's	7	2	5	484	514	4
Ryerson	7	0	7	389	581	0

O.U.A.A. (WEST)

	P	W	L	F	A	PTS
Waterloo	6	6	0	535	425	12
Windsor	7	6	1	646	510	12
Western	7	4	3	578	603	8
Guelph	6	3	3	467	424	6
McMaster	7	3	4	503	503	6
Lutheran	7	2	5	489	552	4
Brock	8	0	8	505	706	0

NEWS ITEM - TIME MAGAZINE PICKS NIXON AND KISSINGER AS MEN OF THE YEAR FOR CHANGING THE SHAPE OF THE WORLD (SL).



NOV 73

